2: Pittier de Fábrega E-4, 5 (1906) 1907
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verb 'to be,' following what may be a noun or another adjective, and may be regarded as a predicate adjective or denominative verb: 193

ampa-kuź, lean, sad.	*nu-kuź*, small, low, of a river. [192]
dilš-kuź, pretty (Cast.).	*o-kuź*, plane, even.
dšilš-kuź, pretty (Pitt.).	*pats-kuź*, ugly.
dzuns-kuź, frail, slender.	*pets-kuź*, thin, like paper.
its-kuź, lean.	*udts-kuź*, lazy.
lala-kuź, small.	

It should not be inferred from the scarcity of this class of words in the examples given that the Paez language is lacking in them. On the contrary, a few examples show that, like many other primitive idioms, the Paez distinguishes gradations and categories in the qualities he attributes to an object or to different objects or persons. Thus, Castillo gives four different words for 'thick,' all of which, and one more, are still in use to-day. Now it is found that every one of them has a distinct signification or is applied in distinct cases:

[192]

fitse, thick, viscous, semi-liquid (of soup, mud, etc.).
χot, thick (of a tree).
ñiš, thick, stout (of a person).
iot, thick, bulky.
tat-a, thick or dense (of a forest, a jungle).

In the same way we have four expressions for 'large' three for 'soft,' etc., but without data to exemplify their use.

Reduplication is frequent in adjectives and seems to correspond to a superlative gradation.

The adjectives for 'young' and 'old' differ according to the sex of the person to whom they apply. The first is translated by *taki* when it applies to males, as in *pits-taki*, 'young man,' and by *kuc-nas* when applied to females. 'Old' is *inš*, or *teí* when referring to males, and *pcnš* (or *e-pcnš*) when used for females. [562] [561]

Formation of Verbs. — Owing to the brevity of my stay among the Paez Indians, I felt from the first a certain reluctance to enter into the intricate study of the verbs, fearing that, should 193 114